

Western Civilization

Mr. Jenkins
Western Civilization
Final Exam

Name: _____

All questions have two point values.

I. Identifying Key Terms

Terms:

a. archaeology b. bureaucracy c. cultural diffusion d. nomad e. technology

- _____ 1. ____ is the study of the ways of life of early people through the examination of their artifacts.
- _____ 2. The skills and tools people use to meet their basic needs are known as ____.
- _____ 3. A ____ moves from place to place following animals and ripening fruit.
- _____ 4. A system of managing government through departments run by appointed officials is called a ____.
- _____ 5. The spread of ideas, customs, and technologies is called ____.

II. Main Ideas: Write the letter of the best answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. Which of the following was characteristic of the Old Stone Age?
 - a) farming b) written language c) tool making d) organized government
- _____ 2. What was the Neolithic revolution?
 - a) the change from hunting and food-gathering to farming
 - b) a war for independence
 - c) a rejection of Paleolithic values by Neolithic people
 - d) the movement of people to North America
- _____ 3. Which of the following caused ancient civilizations to change?
 - a) lack of traditions
 - b) contact with other people through trade, warfare, and migration
 - c) poor leaders
 - d) nomadic herders
- _____ 4. What evidence suggests that early people believed in life after death?
 - a) they painted angels on cave walls
 - b) they held elaborate funeral services
 - c) they buried their dead with great care
 - d) they kept track of their good deeds in books

_____ 5. Which of the following changes characterized the New Stone Age?

- a) people moved from villages to cities
- b) people began living in caves
- c) people established farming villages
- d) people migrated to North America

_____ 6. The Egyptians believed in which of the following?

- a) life after death b) that God would lead them to the promised land c) one god
- a) Ahriman and Ahura Mazda

_____ 7. The Code of Hammurabi was a major achievement for which of the following reasons?

- a) it was the first major collection of laws
- b) it treated men and women as equals
- c) it ended capital punishment
- d) it rejected the principles of an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"

_____ 8. The movement of people across the Fertile Crescent resulted in the

- a) belief in one god b) exchange of ideas c) building of pyramids d) creation of colonies along the Mediterranean

Terms:

- a) aristocracy b) democracy c) monarchy d) rhetoric e) strait

_____ 1. Narrow water passage

_____ 2. Government in which a king or queen exercises central power

_____ 3. Rule by a landholding elite

_____ 4. Government by the people

_____ 5. Art of skillful speaking

Terms:

- a)ethics b) Homer c) Pericles d) Socrates e) codification

_____ 1. Blind poet credited with creating the Iliad and the Odyssey

_____ 2. The organization and writing down of laws

_____ 3. Statesman who established direct democracy in Athens

_____ 4. Philosopher who examined beliefs and ideas through critical questioning

_____ 5. Proper conduct

IV. Main Ideas: Write the letter providing the best answer.

- _____ 1. The geography of Greece helped create
- a) a large Greek empire
 - b) many small city-states
 - c) unity among Greeks
 - d) isolation from the outside world
- _____ 2. A form of government controlled by a small, powerful elite from the business class is called a(n)
- a) monarchy b) aristocracy c) oligarchy d) democracy
- _____ 3. According to Aristotle, the best government was
- a) a democracy b) an aristocracy c) rule by the military d) rule by a strong and virtuous leader
- _____ 4. Which of the following descriptions applies to the works of Greek artists and architects?
- a) imitated European styles
 - b) reflected concern with form and order
 - c) glorified political leaders
 - d) emphasized complicated and irregular designs
- _____ 5. Which of the following descriptions applies to both Sparta and Athens?
- a) warrior society b) lack of trade c) few rights for women d) limited democracy
- _____ 6. "The unexamined life is not worth living" expresses the philosophy of
- a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Zeno
- _____ 7. In Roman government, who represented the rights of plebeians?
- a) senators b) patricians c) tribunes d) consuls
- _____ 8. During the empire, the Roman legal system contributed to
- a) the outbreak of civil war b) further conquests c) the downfall of the emperor
 - d) relative stability
- _____ 9. How did the wealth acquired from winning an empire affect Rome?
- a) It benefited the farmers
 - b) It widened the gap between rich and poor
 - c) It provided jobs for people in cities
 - d) It created widespread prosperity
- _____ 10. Under feudalism, lords granted land to vassals in exchange for which of the following?
- a) food b) military service c) farm labor d) housing

_____ 11. The manor economy was based on

- a) trade among many villages
- b) farming and self-sufficiency
- c) metalworking
- d) herding and weaving

_____ 12. Why did some religious people want to reform the Church during medieval times?

- a) it had grown too big
- b) it had grown corrupt
- c) it had grown weak
- d) it had grown too powerful

_____ 13. Chivalry governed relations between

- a) serfs and nobles
- b) noblemen and noblewomen
- c) lords and vassals
- d) Christians and non-Christians

_____ 14. How did the three-field system contribute to the agricultural revolution that took place during the Middle Ages?

- a) it allowed peasants to produce more crops
- b) it gave more land to the peasants
- c) it gave more land to the nobles
- d) it helped revive religion

_____ 15. Which of the following groups dominated the economic and political life of towns during the Middle Ages?

- a) nobles b) merchant guilds c) knights d) the clergy

_____ 16. People who disobeyed Church law during the Middle Ages could be

- a) forced to join convents
- b) excommunicated
- c) forced to join monasteries
- d) exiled

VI. Terms: Choose best answer

- a) charter b) fief c) tithe d) secular e) serf d) usury

_____ 1. an estate granted to a vassal

_____ 2. a peasant who was bound to the land

_____ 3. Worldly

_____ 4. Tax the Church required Christians to pay

_____ 5. Written document that set out the rights and privileges of a town

_____ 6. Lending money at interest

VII. Terms

- a) scholasticism b) common law c) vernacular d) theology e) Thomas Aquinas f) William the Conqueror

- _____ 1. Law that was the same for all people
- _____ 2. A method of study that uses reason to support Christian beliefs
- _____ 3. Everyday language of ordinary people
- _____ 4. The study of religion
- _____ 5. Christian scholar who used reason to examine Christian teaching

VIII. Key Ideas: Choose the best response.

- _____ 1. Why was the Magna Carta important?
- a) it approved money for wars in France
b) it asserted that the monarch must obey the law
c) it allowed the monarch to abolish Parliament
d) it limited the power of the pope
- _____ 2. What was the chief goal of the Crusades?
- a) to liberate Spain
b) to conquer England
c) to conquer the Holy Land
d) to defeat the Hindus
- _____ 3. A major conflict between the Holy Roman emperors and the popes concerned
- a) who would appoint bishops
b) the right to succession
c) who would control England
d) the right to wage war
- _____ 4. Which of the following was a result of the Crusades?
- a) permanent conquest of the Holy Land by Christians
b) religious tolerance in Western Europe
c) increased trade in Western Europe
d) the reunification of the Roman and Byzantine churches
- _____ 5. Which of the following best describes the Church during the Middle Ages?
- a) it provided strong moral leadership
b) it wielded great political power
c) it grew weak and divided
d) it offered great comfort to people during hard times
- _____ 6. The Byzantine empire preserved the cultural heritage of
- a) Greece and Rome b) Russia c) the Mongols d) Western Europe

_____ 7. Luther criticized the Roman Catholic Church for

- a) selling indulgences
- b) preaching forgiveness
- c) translating the Bible into German
- d) believing in the Bible

_____ 8. Which of the following was a result of the Catholic Reformation?

- a) persecution of religious minorities
- b) increased tolerance for religious minorities
- c) the end of the Protestant religion
- d) the spread of Calvinism

_____ 9. Which of the following best explains why the Renaissance occurred in northern Europe later than it did in Italy?

- a) there was little interest in the arts in northern Europe
- b) the Black Death delayed economic growth in northern Europe
- c) few people were educated in northern Europe
- d) Northern Europe was a region of peasants

_____ 10. Which of the following was a humanist scholar during the Renaissance?

- a) Copernicus b) Calvin c) Bruegel d) Erasmus

XI. Terms

- a) absolute monarch b) balance of power c) divine right d) habeas corpus e) limited monarchy

_____ 1. a ruler who has complete authority over government and the lives of the people

_____ 2. the belief that authority to rule comes directly from God

_____ 3. a distribution of military and economic power that prevents any one nation from dominating

_____ 4. Government in which a constitution or legislative body limits the monarch's power

_____ 5. principle stating that a person cannot be held in prison without being charged with a crime

XII. Main Ideas

_____ 1. By the Edict of Nantes in 1598, Henry IV of France granted religious toleration to

- a) Catholics b) Muslims c) Jews d) Huguenots

_____ 2. Which of the following people mocked the traditions of Spain's feudal past in his novel *Don Quixote*?

- a) El Greco b) Diego Velazquez c) Lope de Vega d) Miguel de Cervante

_____ 3. Montesquieu believed the purpose of the separation of powers was to

- a) make government more efficient
- b) protect the liberties of the people
- c) strengthen the monarchy
- d) promote reform

- _____ 4. Thinkers during the Age of Reason challenged the established social order
- a) by calling for an end to government
 - b) by denying the existence of heaven
 - c) by calling for a just society based on reason
 - d) by supporting peasant rebellions
- _____ 5. Which of the following was a strong advocate of laissez-faire economics?
- a) Baron de Montesquieu b) Thomas Hobbes c) Adam Smith d) George III
- _____ 6. The claim made in the Declaration of Independence that people had the right "to alter or abolish" unjust governments reflects the thinking of
- a) Thomas Hobbes b) Jean Jacques Rousseau c) John Locke d) Voltaire
- _____ 7. The bourgeoisie belonged to which of the following groups?
- a) the First Estate b) the Second Estate c) the Third Estate d) the aristocracy
- _____ 8. During the Reign of Terror, Robespierre tried to
- a) execute all French nobles
 - b) restore the Catholic Church
 - c) crush all opposition to the revolution
 - d) reinstate the monarchy
- _____ 9. Which of the following statements about France's social structure is true?
- a) the Third Estate was made up entirely of peasants
 - b) the Second Estate was content with the social structure
 - c) there was inequality among the three estates
 - d) most people belonged to the First Estate
- _____ 10. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen stated that
- a) all men were born free and equal in rights
 - b) all male citizens had the right to vote
 - c) male and female citizens were equal before the law
 - d) all citizens had to pay equal taxes
- _____ 11. How did the French respond to threats to the revolution?
- a) by using mediation to settle differences
 - b) by becoming more radical
 - c) by welcoming their opponents into the decision-making process
 - d) by ensuring that all citizens were free to speak
- _____ 12. Which of the following countries' genocide activities were not reflections of class assignments?
- a) Nazi Germany b) Bosnia c) Nigeria d) Rwanda
- _____ 13. Which country was responsible for granting independence to Rwanda in the 1950s?
- a) Germany b) France c) Belgium d) Portugal

_____ 14. In Rwanda, genocide was carried out by

a) Pygmies against Tutsi b) Tutsi against Hutu c) Hutu against Tutsi d) Nazi against Hebrew

_____ 15. The four frameworks of the Genocide Curriculum as identified in both the “Hangman” and “The Terrible Things” are?

a)

b)

c)

d)